

The Sun

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Mr. Roosevelt's Acceptance.

The ceremony at Oyster Bay yesterday enlarged Republican campaign literature with an exceedingly effective document. Mr. ROOSEVELT's speech of acceptance seems to be soberly conceived. If the restraint of utterance manifest in its every part is merely a *tour de force*, the achievement is not the less creditable to the eminent restrainer.

We should say that Mr. ROOSEVELT had pondered intelligently the Hon. FRED ROOT's opening address at the Chicago convention, and modelled his own briefer deliverance upon that sagacious production.

So successfully has the President adopted the tone and manner of Mr. ROOT's argument for Republican continuity that a stranger from Mesopotamia might easily suppose that the personality of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, his temperament, his individual initiative and enterprise, his own view of his own political duties and responsibilities, were matters of little consequence in the present canvass. No new and disturbing projects were outlined by Mr. ROOSEVELT yesterday. He merges himself as far as possible in the great party that has nominated him, rests his case upon the record of the past seven years—observe that the tale is seven and not three—and, leaving the big stick behind the Sagamore Hill door, appears on the veranda as the very prince of conservatives in domestic affairs and the man least likely of all important personages on earth to unhook and fling open the portals of the Temple of JAVES.

We regard the tone and substance of Mr. ROOSEVELT's remarks in reply to Speaker CANNON as beneficial rather than detrimental to his canvass.

A Race for the Woods.

All for harmony, and harmony for all. Without recompense, without hope of future favor, with only a cyclopean eye for the welfare of our great State and its admirable citizens, THE SUN volunteers this morning to name the candidates of the two parties for Governor this fall:

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., for the Republicans.

DAVID B. HILL for the Democrats.

The 1,400,000 voters of the State could then make a bee line for the woods.

Anyway, a Lieutenant-Governor could be elected.

A Very Doubtful Election.

The so-called political "apathy" now prevailing is a condition of the public mind dangerous to any method of canvassing which is based on any other theory than that it betokens a settlement of political convictions which can only be changed by appealing to reason and common sense.

At this stage of a Presidential canvass, it is true, there is always an interval of repose. Popular excitement cannot be kindled and kept at white heat throughout four months of campaigning. Only yesterday was Mr. ROOSEVELT notified of his nomination, and Judge PARKER's notification will not come till two weeks hence. Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. TAGGART will not have the machinery of their respective campaigns at work fully for at least a month to come. Not until October will the excitement really begin, and a month of it will be sufficient to overcome any "apathy" of the sort which keeps people from the polls because of indifference to the election.

The "apathy" complained of now by political managers or hopefully regarded by them is simply the quietude of minds already made up, and it is a portentous symptom. Outside of politicians distinctly there is little political discussion. Wherever you go, in whatever crowds of men, you hear little talk about politics; yet if you ask men as you meet them how they stand as between the candidates you find that already they have made their decision and have dismissed the subject from their minds for that reason. They are not struggling with doubts as to their political course. They are not disputatious, because they do not feel the need of bolstering up their political opinions.

Under such circumstances campaigning which relies on humbug and hocus pocus will be a waste of effort. It must express the sincere and earnest conviction which is in the minds of the people and appeal to that conviction.

Generally, it may be said, the two parties have returned to their original consistency before the Bryan campaigns. Democrats and Republicans are now more strictly in opposing party lines than they have been at any of the last three elections. In 1892 came a break-up by reason of the introduction of Populism, making the poll thus:

CLEVELAND	5,586,818
HARRISON	5,176,108
WHEAT (Populist)	1,041,488

That is, the Democratic plurality over the Republicans was 350,510, but Mr. Cleveland's votes were less than the combined Republican and Populist by 600,518.

Does this introduce a serious element of uncertainty into the election next November?

Of the Populist vote in 1892 two-fifths were cast in Southern States, in none of which will the Democratic party suffer

from any trace of a diversion to Populism pure and simple or from fanatical devotion to its bannered Bryanism. Four-fifths of the Populist votes cast at the North in 1892 were cast in States usually assigned to the Republican "column" by the politicians of all parties. The Northern States put down by all reasonable men of both parties as extremely doubtful are Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. In none of these except Indiana and New York was Populism at all considerable, as indicated by their votes for WEAVER in 1892, thus:

Connecticut	309
Indiana	22,188
New Jersey	693
New York	18,439
Rhode Island	227

All of these States, except Rhode Island, were carried in 1892 by the Democrats in spite of Populism, or with its help for it drew heavily from the Republicans. CLEVELAND carried Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, however, by a majority above the combined Republican and Populist poll, as he did Illinois, also.

The fair inference, therefore, is that Bryanite Populism will draw off from Judge PARKER, at most, only an utterly insignificant number of votes, while his bold stand in favor of the gold standard will bring to his aid the gold Democrats.

The prospect, therefore, is of an election in which the two parties will be divided squarely, as they have not since the absorption of Populism by Bryanism. That being the situation, great doubt as to the result exists in every reasonable mind, no matter how confident may be the predictions of triumph on either side.

Our Government Will Act.

We learn with satisfaction that, at the meeting of the Cabinet which will be held to-morrow in Washington, our Government is expected to decide that, when formal complaints from American owners of goods seized and sunk on merchant ships by Russian war vessels shall have been received, it will call upon Russia to pay the full value of such goods, as well as punitive damages. The announcement cannot be made too soon or be couched in too peremptory terms, in view of the danger to the Koreans, the Shawmut and other large steamers plying between our Pacific ports and the Far East are known to be exposed.

We are informed that the British steamer Knight Commander, the cargo of which was partly owned by American citizens, was sunk in pursuance of instructions issued by the Russian Admiralty authorizing warships to pursue that extreme course in certain contingencies, as in the event of the prize being unseaworthy, or in danger of recapture by the enemy, or in the case of difficulty in sending her to a Russian port, which might include inability to spare a prize crew.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to have protested against these instructions, when they became known to him, on the ground that the permission to sink a prize was not restricted to captured belligerent vessels, but was extended to neutral ships. It is evident that in spite of the protest the instructions were not recalled, and it seems to be left for our Government to warn Russia to conform to the established principles of international law.

About those principles there seems to be no doubt. WHEATON, for instance, who in this country is accepted as an authority, lays down the unqualified rule that if the prize be a neutral ship no circumstances will justify the captor in destroying her before her condemnation by a prize court. WHEATON adds that, if the vessel be destroyed, full compensation must be given to her owner.

The fact that the captor might find himself unable to place a prize crew on board of the captured vessel does not justify him in destroying the latter. Such inability is the belligerent's misfortune, and does not modify the rights of neutrals. Another authority, held in high esteem on both sides of the Atlantic, the treatise on international law by W. E. HALL, propounds with the utmost distinctness the same doctrine—namely, that under no circumstances may a neutral ship be sunk by a belligerent; but if for any reason the captured vessel cannot be sent to port for adjudication at the hands of a prize court, she must be released.

WHEATON makes it clear that what is true of a neutral vessel is true *a fortiori* of the neutral cargo thereof, with the exception of contraband of war. Indeed, according to the Declaration of Paris, made in 1864, to which Russia subscribed, and to which our Government, although not a signatory, announced its intention of adhering at the outbreak of the Spanish War, the neutral British flag would, in the case of the Knight Commander, have covered even the goods of the Japanese belligerent, commodities proved to be contraband of war being, of course, excepted. By virtue of the same Declaration, neutral goods (except contraband) would be exempt from capture, even when under the Japanese flag. How flagrant, then, was the wrong committed by the summary destruction of our neutral goods on board a neutral vessel!

As the Knight Commander was a British ship, it is of course for England to insist upon compliance with the law, so far as the vessel was concerned, and consequently to exact from Russia an apology and adequate compensation for the sinking thereof. It will be for the United States to demand reparation for the destruction of so much of the cargo as shall have been the property of American citizens.

But, it may be said, suppose a part of the American property on board the captured steamer should be alleged by her captor to have been contraband of war. The answer is that a naval commander cannot be permitted to pass judgment hastily on the vast miscellaneous cargo of a modern merchant steamship sailing under a neutral flag. Whether particular parcels of neutral goods are or are not contraband is obviously a question for a prize court to determine; and even from the decision of such a tribunal an appeal may be taken. Having destroyed the whole

cargo of the Knight Commander, the Russian naval commander is, by his own act, estopped from denouncing any part of that cargo as contraband. Otherwise, he would profit by the wrong which he had himself committed. This, which we understand to be the position that will be taken by our State Department, is on the face of it a reasonable and equitable one.

It is to be hoped that formal complaints on the part of the American owners of property destroyed on the Knight Commander will be laid promptly before our Government, in order that our intentions may be made known at St. Petersburg before the rights of neutrals are subjected to any further violation on the part of Russia's Vladivostok squadron. Events have given President ROOSEVELT and Secretary HAY an opportunity which they may be expected to avail themselves quickly and impressively.

Roosevelt Reciprocity in 1902 and in 1904.

A single feature of Mr. ROOSEVELT's speech of acceptance will illustrate his present tendency to a conservative understanding of policies. He states thus the Republican theory of reciprocity:

"We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor."

This brings McKINLEY's memorable plea for a broader and more enlightened policy in our trade relations with the rest of the earth almost down to the meaningless idea of reciprocity cherished by Mr. LODGE and embodied in the Chicago platform; that is to say, reciprocity which expects something and yields naught in return. Let us have reciprocity, says the platform, "wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to any American industry." That, of course, means no reciprocity whatever in the true sense of the word; and such was the idea that was manifestly in the President's mind yesterday.

It is evident that Mr. ROOSEVELT unconsciously misrepresents the spirit of his predecessor's farewell advice to the American people; for the Buffalo speech of Mr. McKINLEY would not be so memorable as the last utterance of a lifelong protectionist of the extreme school, had it meant no more than is now stated by Mr. ROOSEVELT, or than is now demanded by the Republican platform.

But Mr. ROOSEVELT himself formerly understood the reciprocity advocated by Mr. McKINLEY to imply some possible injury to some protected interests for the sake of larger gains elsewhere in our international trade. This is shown by his own reference to the subject in his second annual message, that of Dec. 2, 1902:

"One way in which the readjustment sought (readjustment of the tariff to new conditions and national needs) can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give greater value to our products on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished."

Twenty months ago Mr. ROOSEVELT certainly understood reciprocity to mean a loss of protection in certain quarters, and incidental damage to certain industries, for the sake of the great good of the greatest number. His language quoted above proves this. We therefore say that in his present mood of Republican conservatism he has unconsciously misrepresented the policy outlined in President McKINLEY's last speech. Perhaps it would be more just to say that he has unconsciously understated the significance of that speech.

Understatement, conscious or unconscious, by Mr. ROOSEVELT is a noteworthy circumstance.

The Streets of New York.

The primary purpose of Major WOODBURY in his attempt to mitigate the pushcart nuisance is to get at the streets in order to clean them, and to clean the streets when he has got at them. That is his function as Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Incidentally, however, the Mayor is promoting one of the great municipal reforms of the century. He is teaching the pushcarters and the general public that the streets of New York are thoroughfares, not market-places. This metropolitan will not be truly great until it learns that lesson.

The pushcarters have a right to sympathize with themselves as obstructors of traffic. The greater part of the public, understanding that the streets are for the use of the public, will stand by Major WOODBURY and thank him for his efforts to promote modern civilization.

The Young Will Marry.

The advice recently offered to young persons by a clergyman not to marry till they had reached years of sufficient maturity to make them wise judges of partners for life will probably not meet with widespread approval among those for whom it was intended. While it is generally believed that bachelor girls, as they are called, are more numerous now than they ever were before, nevertheless the average girl looks forward to a husband and a home. This is well; for if it is not good for man to be alone, it certainly is no better for woman.

But the typical mother yearns to see her daughter make a "good match." A good match, as every one knows, demands as its prime essential a man with a substantial income. From the combination of these the young woman is to expect a life of comfort and even luxury. She is to have many pretty gowns to wear, and she is not to do any work. She is to have jewels and trinkets wherewith to adorn herself, and money to spend. Otherwise the match is not good.

What more natural, then, than that the maiden should come to regard marriage as the great purpose of her life? That being the case, does any wise man dream that she will sit still and wait for

the years to pass in order that she may acquire sufficient maturity to be judicious? If the man be reasonably good looking, wear fine clothes and spend money liberally, he must not be allowed to escape. To marry at twenty or under is the ambition of nearly every girl of the period. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." To wait might mean to lose a dozen good chances.

As for the young men, what is there left for them but to take the goods the gods provide? If they do not, some one else will. And when the rosy sirens set themselves earnestly to the task of securing husbands, he is a resolute brother indeed who escapes. Marrying young and learning later that they could have done better will probably continue to be the fate of many youths and maidens. Probably, even in the present circumstances, the percentage of successful marriages is quite as great as it would be if people waited to find out their own minds. The court records seem to show that men are never too old to be fools in regard to women.

What Capt. John Smith Taught.

The news despatches from Chicago have a strange look. Many residents of that city are reported to be hungry. There are street disturbances that the police call "famine riots," an ugly phrase. An unwary Greek drives his fruit cart into a street, only to be set upon, mobbed and robbed by "hungry women." Before the frightened pedlar can realize what is happening he sees his possessions stolen from him:

"The sight of his wagon piled high with watermelons, peaches and other fruit maddened the crowd. Women and children swarmed over the wagon, seizing everything within reach, despite the action of the Greek in raising blows right and left with his whip."

The pedlar's plight reached the ears of the police. A detail of officers hurried to protect him:

"The wagon was found at West Forty-fourth and Wood streets, stripped of everything. Even the seat and movable side boards had been carried off for firewood. No arrests were made."

And this in a city not devastated by some terrible natural calamity, not undergoing a siege from an invading army, not cut off from communication with the rest of the world. These "famine riots" and the shootings and fightings that disturb the community result merely from the determination of a body of men that they shall control the business of another body of men.

It is said to think that the women and children go hungry. But Capt. JOHN SMITH, a wise and forceful executive, taught in this country long ago the practical application of the rule that those who will not work shall not eat.

Wisconsin has an election statute which prohibits a candidate from having his name upon the tickets of two parties or factions for the same office. This applies to the Presidential electors and is the real point of dispute in the Wisconsin Republican controversy, in which the voters of so many other States are interested.

The Republicans who follow the leadership of Senator SPOONER and those who follow the leadership of Governor LA FOLLETTE had rival State conventions at Madison and nominated rival State tickets. Each ticket to be complete must have thirteen electors. Both factions have declared for ROOSEVELT, but by the present voting law of Wisconsin, adopted in 1898, it is provided, in Section 43, that:

"In case of a division in any political party, and a claim by two or more factions thereof to the same party name, the officer with whom the certificate of nomination are required to be filed shall, in certifying such nomination and preparing ballots, give preference of name to the convention held at the place of the regular party meeting, and to the committee representing the other faction present no other party name such officer may designate the same in such manner as will best distinguish the nominations thereof."

This section does not prevent the Republican faction not recognized as "regular" from having its full State ticket printed on the official ballot; but the provision which excludes candidates running on one ticket from having their names upon another will, unless harmony is restored, demoralize the nomination of two rival sets of Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors, a contingency not to be viewed with favor by the Republican national committee.

In addressing Mr. ROOSEVELT at Sagamore Hill yesterday, Speaker CANNON relieved a somewhat uncharacteristically dreary speech by imparting to the President this piece of information:

"The office of President of the United States is the greatest on earth and many competent men in the Republican party are ambitious to hold it."

If Uncle JOSEPH had gone one step farther and named the villains to the President.

Our talkative young friend, Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is a candidate now for membership in the United States Senate. He has made a great commotion in his fellow citizens by his speech at the Ohio Chautauque, on Monday last, he made this announcement of intentions:

"If the people want the gold standard, I'll consent to it. Could I be more harmonious than that? If they want gold, of which there are but two pounds in the world, they can have it."

Thus the great orator-warrior disposes forever of the idea that he planned to abolish the gold standard regardless of the wishes of the citizens as represented in the Congress.

Always in Season.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Apple-Jack State has a representative to enter the list of notable. His name is Augustus October, and he resides at Elizabeth, N. J. Is he too late?

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27. J. ARBMAN.

A Prohibition Poem.

Stop this rambling tale of trifles.
Tartuffe nor tart high
Come to speak of gold or silver—
Drop the subject, pass it by.
Leave alone expansion's problem.
Insular affairs forget.
Never mind the post-and-rail—
At the starting line get set.
On your marks, until the pistol
That shall speed you in the race;
Keep your nerve and
Follow, follow
Swallow.
To the polling place.

Hold aloof from racial questions,
They are minor, they can wait;
Do not try your hand at
Trusts or commerce interstate;
Do not waste the moments standing
Pat on the back of a fellow
Lose no time, but take your station—
You know where you ought to be;
On your marks, until the pistol
That shall speed you in the race;
Keep your nerve and
Follow, follow
Swallow.
To the polling place.

The Ethics of Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I should be glad of correction if I am wrong. I have read Mr. Lawson's articles about the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Rogers. So far it seems to me that Mr. Lawson has proved that Mr. Rogers bought something cheap and sold it at a high price. I do this as often as I can, and do not consider there is any wrong in so doing. Is there?

NEW YORK, July 27. A. TRAMM.

In a remarkable number of the World's Work for August describes with pictures and text the great world's fair at St. Louis. It takes a double number to accomplish the feat. The size and quality of the pictures make this a satisfactory memento to those who visit the exhibition, while they give an excellent idea of what is to be seen at the various exhibitions. The chief exhibits are described by subject, by States and by nationality, and there are articles that point out the reasons why such exhibits are of interest to the people. The descriptions of private exhibits that appear as advertisements are extremely interesting.

OUR \$25,000,000 INVESTMENT.

The Pacific Territory Purchase Means All the Get-Out-From-Mexico Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In 1848, by paying Mexico \$15,000,000 and assuming \$25,000,000 in claims of American citizens against Mexico, the United States secured all that territory now known as the Territory of New Mexico and the State of California. This left some adjoining territory still in dispute, which was acquired from Mexico in 1853 for \$10,000,000 additional, known as the Gadsden purchase. This latter deal also gave us the right of free transit of troops, munitions, mails and merchandise over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These two deals added 560,013 square miles to the area of the United States.

In 1848, by treaty with Great Britain, the United States had secured control of the Oregon Territory. This gave us 245,730 square miles more. All the money we paid to foreigners for these vast and valuable properties was the \$25,000,000 paid to Mexico, as above stated.

Out of these acquired territories we have formed the following States and Territories:

State or Territory	Area, Sq. Miles	Population, 1900
California	158,337	1,500,000
New Mexico	121,470	1,000,000
Arizona	113,912	1,000,000
Nevada	110,470	100,000
Idaho	84,360	100,000
Utah	84,360	100,000
Washington	71,340	100,000
Oregon	46,340	100,000
Wyoming	25,340	100,000
Montana	25,340	100,000
North Dakota	25,340	100,000
South Dakota	25,340	100,000
Nebraska	25,340	100,000
Kansas	25,340	100,000
Colorado	25,340	100,000
Delaware	2,486	100,000
Virginia	42,775	1,000,000
West Virginia	62,000	1,000,000
Marshall Islands	2,000	100,000
Guam	2,100	100,000
Philippines	30,000	1,000,000
Samoa	1,500	100,000
Tonga	1,500	100,000
Norfolk Island	1,500	100,000
Christmas Island	1,500	100,000
Palmyra Atoll	1,500	100,000
Johnston Atoll	1,500	100,000
Midway Atoll	1,500	100,000
Wake Island	1,500	100,000
Kingman Reef	1,500	100,000
Howland Island	1,500	100,000
Navassa Island	1,500	100,000
Agassiz Island	1,500	100,000
Admiralty Island	1,500	100,000
Palmyra Atoll	1,500	100,000
Johnston Atoll	1,500	100,000
Midway Atoll	1,500	100,000
Wake Island	1,500	100,000
Kingman Reef	1,500	100,000
Howland Island	1,500	100,000
Navassa Island	1,500	100,000
Agassiz Island	1,500	100,000
Admiralty Island	1,500	100,000

In 1848 and 1853 these States and Territories produced the following crop values:

Crop	1848	1853
Wheat	\$45,000,000	\$50,000,000
Corn	4,000,000	5,000,000
Cotton	1,000,000	1,500,000
Barley	1,000,000	2,000,000
Oats	1,000,000	2,000,000
Irish potatoes	2,000,000	30,000,000

Besides the following in quantity:

Commodity	Quantity
Wool, pounds	121,000,000
Flaxseed, barrels	15,000,000
On farm values	\$1,000,000
Horses and mules	\$1,000,000
Cattle	\$1,000,000
Swine	\$1,000,000
Hog	\$1,000,000

The 1902 production of minerals, all kinds, was:

Commodity	Value
California	\$20,000,000
Idaho	\$10,000,000
Nebraska	\$10,000,000
New Mexico	\$10,000,000
Texas	\$10,000,000
Utah	\$10,000,000
Wyoming	\$10,000,000

In manufactures the 1900 census gives us:

Commodity	Value
Arizona	\$1,000,000
California	\$1,000,000
Idaho	\$1,000,000
Nebraska	\$1,000,000
New Mexico	\$1,000,000
Oregon	\$1,000,000
Utah	\$1,000,000